APTIO (Rev. 04/10)-Application for a Search Warrant

FEB 2 4 2014

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Western District of Washington

In the Matter of the Search of

(Briefly describe the property to be searched or identify the person by name and address)

Digital Devices seized from 704 South 209th Street, Des Moines, WA Case No. MJ14 - 66

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		APPLICATION I	OR A SEARCH WAR	RANT	
penalty of perjur	y that I have reaso	on to believe that on	ney for the government, the following person or	property (identify the	e person or describe the
Digital devices forensics lab, lo	seized from 704 s ocated at 1000 2nd	outh 209th Street, I d Ave, Seattle, WA,	Des Moines, WA, curren as described further in A	tly located at the Hi Attachment A to atta	SI Seattle computer ached afffidavit.
located in the	Western	District of	Washington	, there is now o	concealed (identify the
	he property to be seiz It B to attached af				
S	evidence of a crim	ie;	. 41(c) is (check one or mor	re):	
Ø.	contraband, fruits	of crime, or other it	ems illegally possessed;		•
O 1	property designed	for use, intended fo	r use, or used in commit	ting a crime;	
-	a person to be arre	ested or a person wh	o is unlawfully restraine	d.	
The sear	ch is related to a v	violation of:			
18 USC 22	Code Section 18 USC 2251 Production of Child Pornography Possession of Child Pornography Possession of Child Pornography				
The appl See attack	lication is based o ned affidavit	n these facts:			
₫ Cont	tinued on the attac	hed sheet.			
			ending date if more than th is set forth on the atta) is requested
				Applicant's signat	ure
				SA Timothy Ensle	v. HSI
				Printed name and t	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Sworn to before	me and signed in	my presence.		•	
Date: Feb	24, 2014		62	57	٠,
City and state: _	Seattle,	NA	BRIANT	Judge's signatures	<i>?</i>
				Printed name and t	itle

	<u>AFFIDAVIT</u>				
	STATE OF WASHINGTON)) ss COUNTY OF KING)				
	I, Timothy A. Ensley, being first duly sworn on oath, depose and say:				
	I. INTRODUCTION				
	1. I am a Special Agent (SA) with the U.S. Department of Homeland Security				
	(DHS), Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), assigned to the Seattle, Washington				
	field office. I have been an agent with HSI since May 2009. HSI is responsible for				
	enforcing the customs and immigration laws and federal criminal statutes of the United				
	States. As part of my duties, I investigate criminal violations relating to child				
	exploitation and child pornography, including violations pertaining to the illegal				
	production, distribution, receipt, and possession of child pornography and material				
	involving the sexual exploitation of minors in violation of 18 U.S.C. §§ 2251, 2252(a),				
	and 2252A(a). I am a graduate of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center				
l	(FLETC), HSI Special Agent Training Program, and have received further specialized				
	training in investigating child pornography and child exploitation crimes. I have also had				
	the opportunity to observe and review examples of child pornography (as defined in 18				
	U.S.C. § 2256(8)). I have participated in the execution of previous search warrants which				
	involved child exploitation and/or child pornography offenses and the search and seizure				
	of computers and other digital devices. I am a member of the Seattle Internet Crimes				
	Against Children (ICAC) Task Force in the Western District of Washington, and work				
	with other federal, state, and local law enforcement personnel in the investigation and				

prosecution of crimes involving the sexual exploitation of children.

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seized (the "DIGITAL MEDIA") by Des Moines, Washington Police Department (the "DMPD") from WILCKEN's residence located at 704 South 209th Street, Des Moines, Washington (the "SUBJECT PREMISES") on March 10, 2010. The DIGITAL MEDIA are more fully described in Attachment A to this Affidavit, and are currently being stored in the secure facilities of the HSI Seattle computer forensics lab, located at 1000 2nd Avenue, Suite 2300, Seattle, Washington 98104.

- 3. The facts set forth in this Affidavit are based on my own personal knowledge; knowledge obtained from other individuals during my participation in this investigation, including other law enforcement officers; interviews of cooperating witnesses; review of documents and records related to this investigation; communications with others who have personal knowledge of the events and circumstances described herein; and information gained through my training and experience.
- 4. Because this Affidavit is submitted for the limited purpose of establishing probable cause in support of the application for a search warrant, it does not set forth each and every fact that I or others have learned during the course of this investigation. I have set forth only the facts that I believe are relevant to the determination of probable cause to believe that evidence, fruits, and instrumentalities of violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2251(a), Production of Child Pornography, 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2), Receipt or Distribution of Child Pornography, and 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(B), Possession of Child Pornography, will be found within the DIGITAL MEDIA, described in Attachment B to this Affidavit.

II. SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

5. Homeland Security Investigations (HSI), Seattle and the United States Attorney's Office in Seattle are currently investigating Daniel John WILCKEN) for production of child pornography. As explained in more detail below, based on allegations of a child sex crime, DMPD conducted a state search warrant at WILCKEN's residence in Des Moines on March 10, 2010 and seized digital media and other evidence. A subsequent forensic examination of the seized digital media revealed depictions of

was doing. C.S. said she was dressed in pajamas and together with E.W. they had a

pillow fight while WILCKEN took photos of them. WILCKEN then asked C.S. and E.W. to kiss. C.S. said she initially refused but E.W. pulled her close and kissed her while WILCKEN took photos.

- 12. C.S. stated that in 2006-2007, she became interested in costume design and WILCKEN took photos of her and her juvenile female friends in various dresses, costumes and bathing suits. C.S. said that since 2006-2007 when she was 13 years old and as recently as December of 2009, WILCKEN asked C.S. numerous times if she were ready to take nude photos, claiming he needed the nude photos for a computer animation program he was doing. C.S. said she refused to be photographed naked. C.S. said she was also present when WILCKEN asked her two juvenile female friends if they were ready to be photographed in the nude. C.S. stated that she and the other girls refused.
- 13. C.S. told officers that in 2007, after one of the photo shoots at the SUBJECT PREMISES, she sat down with WILCKEN and C.W. at WILCKEN's computer to review the photos and to transfer the photos onto C.S.'s MySpace page. C.S. stated that while at the computer, she saw photos of C.W. naked. C.S. stated that when she asked what it was, WILCKEN told her "those are the naked photos, do you want to see them?" C.S. said that when she asked WILCKEN if he had naked photos of his daughters, he told her he did and offered to show them to her. C.S. stated that WILCKEN then began opening files on his computer.
- 14. C.S. described to officers seeing at least 30-40 nude photos of C.W. when she was 16 years old, which showed C.W.'s breast and vaginal area. C.S. described observing one explicit photo of C.W., which depicted C.W. sitting down with her legs spread open with a close-up of her vagina.
- 15. When asked by C.S. why he had naked photos of his daughters, WILCKEN explained that it was for an animation program and needed nude photos in order to make a person with the computer program.
- 16. C.S. also reported seeing photos on WILCKEN's computer of E.W. when she was approximately 15 years old dressed in only her bra and underwear. C.S. also

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reported observing at least ten nude images on WILCKEN's computer of a juvenile female C.S. knew only as "Sierra." "Sierra," has now been identified as C.B., a friend of WILCKEN's daughters.

- 17. C.S. said she did the modeling photo shoots and viewed the nude and clothed photos of C.W., E.W, and C.B. on a computer that was located in the downstairs basement of the SUBJECT PREMISES. C.S. described the computer room as having multiple computers and two large monitors.
- 18. C.S. described the photography room as being across the hall from the computer room and equipped with a white pull down backdrop. C.S. said behind the backdrop is a small closet which had been converted into a sound proof room which is equipped with a microphone. C.S. said she saw nude photos on WILCKEN's computer of C.B. that were photographed in the sound proof room.
- 19. In February 2010, as DMPD continued to investigate the matter, DMPD Detective Paul Young made contact with C.S. with follow-up questions.
- 20. C.S. told officers that she had seen the folder containing various nude photos of C.W. on WILCKEN's home computer a total of three times, the first being in 2007 and the last in 2009. C.S. also described seeing images of C.W. lying naked on a bed and in the shower. C.S. stated that the folder containing the nude photos was "hidden" within WILCKEN's computer.
- 21. C.S. then told officers that one of her friends, H.J. had recently admitted to C.S. that she had posed nude for WILCKEN at the SUBJECT PREMISES.
- 22. Detective Young later made contact with H.J. and requested to speak with her about WILCKEN. H.J. agreed to speak with officers.
- 23. H.J. told DMPD officers that she had posed nude for WILCKEN at the SUBJECT PREMISES. H.J. said that she was approximately 12 or 13 years old when she first posed nude for WILCKEN.
- 24. On March 8, 2010, Detective Young presented a search warrant affidavit to King County, WA District Court Judge David Christie seeking permission to search the

SUBJECT PREMISES for evidence of child exploitation violations. Judge Christie authorized the search of the SUBJECT PREMISES.

- 25. On March 10, 2010, DMPD officers searched WILCKEN's home and recovered numerous computers, computer hard drives, and other evidence. Some of WILCKEN's digital media were then forensically examined by Washington State Patrol Detective Jason Keays.
- 26. Detective Keays' forensic examination included a review of six hard drives taken from a server located in WILCKEN's production room within the SUBJECT PREMISES. On one hard drive, Detective Keays located over 2000 images of a minor female named "Little Melissa" in various outfits including a French maid outfit. The same hard drive contained approximately 11,500 photos of a girl named "Nicky." These photos show "Nicky" in various outfits, many of which show "Nicky" with her legs spread exposing her panties to the viewer.
- 27. On the same drive, Detective Keays located more than 1,100 images of a female in various stages of undress. Each of these photos included a file name with the initials, "DJW," which are the initials of the defendant's eldest daughter. Many of the photos of WILCKEN's minor daughter focus on her breasts and vagina. On another hard drive, Detective Keays found still other nude photos of WILCKEN's minor daughter in a bathtub and shower scene. On yet another hard drive, Detective Keays found over 8000 images of young girls in Christmas outfits. Some of the photos are taken from an angle, which show the girls are not wearing underwear. Two images show the girls posing with their breasts exposed. These photos were found in a folder labeled "...Internet Websites\byjoveentertainment\...\ DELETEME-kelly-girls..." WILCKEN is listed as the Chief Executive Officer of "By Jove Entertainment" on the company's website, "byjove.com."
- 28. I have obtained a DVD from DMPD, which contains the WSP computer forensic examination reports, among other reports, in this case. The reports include image and video files of suspected child pornography found on some of WILCKEN's

digital media devices, some of which depict WILCKEN's minor daughters engaged in sexually explicit activity. I have reviewed these files, and based on my knowledge, training and experience in investigating Internet crimes against children, I believe many of these depictions meet the federal definition of child pornography.

29. I have described one of these images below:

File Name: djw070506-033.jpg - This color image depicts a white female, identified as WILCKEN's minor daughter, C.W., completely nude, sitting on what appears to be a white floor. C.W. is facing the camera while leaning back with both elbows on the floor propping her upper body up. C.W.'s legs are spread open fully exposing her genital area. C.W. can be seen from the top of her head to just above her knees. C.W. shows some breast development and some pubic hair growth. The file name contains the initials "djw," which are WILCKEN's initials, as well as the date "070506." On July, 5, 2006, C.W. was 14 years of age.

- 30. The investigation by DMPD and HSI Seattle, through witness and victim statements and a preliminary review of a portion of the DIGITAL MEDIA, has revealed that there may be additional child victims of WILCKEN's alleged production of child pornography that have yet to be identified and located on the DIGITAL MEDIA. The investigation has also revealed that there may be additional producers of child pornography involved in this case, who may have directly assisted WILCKEN in his alleged criminal activity. Specifically, Detective Keays did not forensically review all of the DIGITAL MEDIA seized from the SUBJECT RESIDENCE, which comprised 18 Desktop Computer Towers and 33 hard drives, and other DIGIAL MEDIA set forth in full in Attachment A. A more detailed and coordinated review of the DIGITAL MEDIA in this case may allow law enforcement to identify these child victims, as well as identify additional producers of child pornography.
- 31. On February 4, 2014, HSI Seattle took custody of the DIGITAL MEDIA seized by DMPD during the state search warrant executed SUBJECT PREMISES on March 10, 2010, as well as DMPD's reports and investigative findings in this case. The

seized property is currently being stored in a secure computer forensics lab within the HSI Seattle offices, located at 1000 2nd Avenue, Suite 2300, Seattle, Washington 98104.

IV. DEFINITIONS AND TECHNICAL TERMS

- 32. Set forth below are some definitions of technical terms, most of which are used throughout this Affidavit pertaining to the Internet and computers generally.
- a. Computers, Digital Media and digital devices: As used in this Affidavit, the terms "computer" and "digital device," along with the terms "electronic storage media," "digital storage media," and "data storage device," refer to those items capable of storing, creating, transmitting, displaying, or encoding electronic or digital data, including computers, hard drives, thumb drives, flash drives, memory cards, media cards, smart cards, PC cards, digital cameras and digital camera memory cards, electronic notebooks and tablets, smart phones and personal digital assistants, printers, scanners, and other similar items.
- b. Hash Value: "Hashing" refers to the process of using a mathematical function, often called an algorithm, to generate a numerical identifier for data. This numerical identifier is called a "hash value." A hash value can be thought of as a "digital fingerprint" for data. If the data is changed, even very slightly (like through the addition or deletion of a comma or a period in a text file), the hash value for that data would change. Therefore, if a file such as a digital photo is a hash value match to a known file, it means that the digital photo is an exact copy of the known file.

V. TECHNICAL BACKGROUND

33. As part of my training, I have become familiar with the Internet (also commonly known as the World Wide Web), a global network of computers and other electronic devices that communicate with each other using various means, including standard telephone lines, high speed telecommunications links (e.g., copper and fiber optic cable), and wireless transmissions, including satellite. Due to the structure of the Internet, connections between computers on the Internet routinely cross state and international borders, even when the computers communicating with each other are in the

same state. Individuals and entities use the Internet to gain access to a wide variety of information; to send information to, and receive information from, other individuals; to conduct commercial transactions; and to communicate via email.

- 34. As set forth above, I seek permission to search the DIGITAL MEDIA listed in Attachment A to this Affidavit for evidence, fruits, and instrumentalities of the above-referenced crimes. It has been my experience that individuals involved in child pornography often prefer to store images of child pornography in electronic form. The ability to store images of child pornography in electronic form makes digital devices an ideal repository for child pornography. The images can be easily sent or received from other digital media device users over the Internet. Further, both individual files of child pornography and any storage media that contain them can be mislabeled or hidden to evade detection. In my training and experience, individuals who view child pornography typically maintain their collections for many years and keep and collect items containing child pornography over long periods of time; in fact, they rarely, if ever, dispose of their sexually explicit materials. As a result, one form in which these items may be found is as electronic evidence stored on a digital device.
- a. Based upon my knowledge, training, and experience in child exploitation and child pornography investigations, and the experience and training of other law enforcement officers with whom I have had discussions, I know that computers and computer technology have revolutionized the way in which child pornography is collected, distributed, produced and utilized, and the way in which those who seek out child pornography are able to obtain this material. Computers serve four basic functions in connection with child pornography: production, communication, distribution, and storage. More specifically, the development of computers has changed the methods used by those who seek to obtain access to child pornography as described in subparagraphs (b) through (e) below.
- b. Producers of child pornography can now produce both still and moving images directly from a common video or digital camera. The camera is attached,

using a device such as a cable, or digital images are often uploaded from the camera's memory card, directly to the computer. Images can then be stored, manipulated, transferred, or printed directly from the computer. Images can be edited in ways similar to how a photograph may be altered. Images can be lightened, darkened, cropped, or otherwise manipulated. The producers of child pornography can also use a device known as a scanner to transfer photographs into a computer readable format. As a result of this technology, it is relatively inexpensive and technically easy to produce, store, and distribute child pornography. In addition, there is an added benefit to the pornographer in that this method of production does not leave as large a trail for law enforcement to follow.

c. The Internet allows any computer to connect to another computer. Peer-to-Peer ("P2P") file sharing is one way in which Internet users connect to each other to form a digital network, which allows for the sharing of digital files between users. P2P networks are one of the fastest growing avenues by which child pornography collectors and traders acquire and share their collections of child pornography. A user obtains publicly available P2P software, which can be downloaded from the Internet, and installs it on his computer. The P2P user then selects files from his computer to share with others on the P2P network, and makes them available for download by other P2P users. Each time the user runs the P2P file-sharing program, his computer establishes a connection with other computers on the file-sharing network. The user can then search the network for files of interest, including child pornography, by conducting a keyword search for files using search terms such as "PTHC," a recognized abbreviation for "pre-teen hard core."

d. The Internet allows users, while still maintaining anonymity, to easily locate (i) other individuals with similar interests in child pornography and (ii) websites that offer images of child pornography. Through the use of computers and the Internet, distributors of child pornography are also able to maintain their anonymity by using membership- and/or subscription-based websites to conduct business. Those who

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The computer's capability to store images in digital form makes it an e. ideal repository for child pornography. A single floppy disk can store dozens of images and hundreds of pages of text. The size of the electronic storage media (commonly referred to as a "hard drive") used in home computers has grown tremendously within the last several years. Hard drives with the capacity of 500 gigabytes or 1 terabyte are not uncommon. These drives can store thousands of images at very high resolution. Magnetic storage located in host computers adds another dimension to the equation. It is possible to use a video camera to capture an image, process that image in a computer with a video capture board, and save that image to storage in another country. Once this is done, there is no readily apparent evidence at the "scene of the crime." Only with careful laboratory examination of electronic storage devices is it possible to recreate the evidence trail.

35. Based upon my knowledge, experience, and training in child pornography investigations, and the training and experience of other law enforcement officers with whom I have had discussions, I know that there are certain characteristics common to individuals involved in child pornography:

a. Those who receive and attempt to receive child pornography may receive sexual gratification, stimulation, and satisfaction from contact with children; or from fantasies they may have viewing children engaged in sexual activity or in sexually suggestive poses, such as in person, in photographs, or other visual media; or from literature describing such activity.

- b. Those who receive and attempt to receive child pornography may collect sexually explicit or suggestive materials, in a variety of media, including photographs, magazines, motion pictures, videotapes, books, slides and/or drawings or other visual media. Such individuals often times use these materials for their own sexual arousal and gratification. Further, they may use these materials to lower the inhibitions of children they are attempting to seduce, to arouse the selected child partner, or to demonstrate the desired sexual acts.
- c. Likewise, those who receive and attempt to receive child pornography often maintain their collections that are in a digital or electronic format in a safe, secure and private environment, such as a computer and surrounding area. These collections are often maintained for several years and are kept close by, usually at the individual's residence, to enable the collector to view the collection, which is valued highly.
- d. Those who receive and attempt to receive child pornography also may correspond with and/or meet others to share information and materials; rarely destroy correspondence from other child pornography distributors/collectors; conceal such correspondence as they do their sexually explicit material; and often maintain lists of names, addresses, and telephone numbers of individuals with whom they have been in contact and who share the same interests in child pornography.
- e. Those who receive and attempt to receive child pornography prefer not to be without their child pornography for any prolonged time period. This behavior has been documented by law enforcement officers involved in the investigation of child pornography throughout the world.

- 36. Based on my training and experience, and that of computer forensic agents that I work and collaborate with on a daily basis, who collectively have over seven years of specialized training and experience in searching for electronic evidence, I know that every type and kind of information, data, record, sound or image can exist and be present as electronically stored information on any of a variety of computers, computer systems, digital devices, and other electronic storage media. I also know that electronic evidence can be moved easily from one digital device to another. As a result, I believe that electronic evidence may be stored on any piece of the DIGITAL MEDIA seized from IRVING, as is further described in Attachment A to this Affidavit.
- a. With respect to the digital camera and video camera, these digital devices are capable of creating data, inasmuch as they can be used to take still images and record videos, and of storing data. Digital cameras and video cameras contain a small amount of internal memory, used both to support their operating systems and to store a small amount of device-generated data, i.e., images and videos.
- b. Memory cards are capable of storing data from multiple sources. In that sense, they function much like thumb drives. I am aware that it is possible to store images and videos on memory cards, regardless of whether those images and videos were created with the digital device in which the particular memory card is found. Image and video files from a computer can be transferred onto a memory card when it is directly inserted into a computer. Likewise, if a digital camera or video camera is connected to a computer through a USB cable, image and video files can be transferred back and forth from the memory card in the camera to the computer.
- 37. Based on my training and experience, and my consultation with computer forensic agents who are familiar with searches of computers, I know that in some cases the items set forth in Attachment B may take the form of files, documents, and other data that is user-generated and found on a digital device. In other cases, these items may take the form of other types of data including in some cases data generated automatically by the devices themselves.

- 38. Based on my training and experience, information I have obtained from the KKSO, and my consultation with computer forensic agents who are familiar with searches of computers, I believe that there is probable cause to believe that evidence, fruits, and instrumentalities relating to child pornography will be present on the DIGITAL MEDIA described in Attachment A for a number of reasons, including but not limited to the following:
- a. Once created, electronically stored information ("ESI") can be stored for years in very little space and at little or no cost. A great deal of ESI is created, and stored, moreover, even without a conscious act on the part of the device operator. For example, files that have been viewed via the Internet are sometimes automatically downloaded into a temporary Internet directory or "cache," without the knowledge of the device user. The browser often maintains a fixed amount of hard drive space devoted to these files, and the files are only overwritten as they are replaced with more recently viewed Internet pages or if a user takes steps to delete them. This ESI may include relevant and significant evidence regarding criminal activities, but also, and just as important, may include evidence of the identity of the device user, and when and how the device was used. Most often, some affirmative action is necessary to delete ESI. And even when such action has been deliberately taken, ESI can often be recovered, months or even years later, using forensic tools.
- b. Wholly apart from data created directly (or indirectly) by usergenerated files, digital devices in particular, a computer's internal hard drive contain electronic evidence of how a digital device has been used, what is has been used for, and who has used it. This evidence can take the form of operating system configurations, artifacts from operating systems or application operations, file system data structures, and virtual memory "swap" or paging files. Computer users typically do not erase or delete this evidence, because special software is typically required for that task. However, it is technically possible for a user to use such software to delete this type of information -

and, the use of such special software may itself result in ESI that is relevant to the criminal investigation.

VI. SEIZURE OF DIGITAL DEVICES

39. On March 8, 2010, Detective Young obtained a search warrant issued from the King County, Washington District Court. On March 10, 2010, DMPD led the execution of the search warrant at the SUBJECT PREMISES. A number of digital devices were seized pursuant to that warrant. The DIGITAL MEDIA this warrant application seeks permission to search are currently located in the secure computer forensics lab of HSI Seattle, 1000 2nd Avenue, Suite 2300, Seattle, Washington 98104.

VII. SEARCH OF THE DIGITAL MEDIA

- 40. As set forth above, I seek permission to search the DIGITAL MEDIA described in Attachment A for the things described in Attachment B, that is, evidence, fruits, and instrumentalities of the above-referenced crimes, in whatever form they may be found. In accordance with the information in this Affidavit, law enforcement personnel, to include the case agent, will execute the search of the DIGITAL MEDIA seized pursuant to this warrant as follows:
- a. In order to examine the ESI in a forensically sound manner, law enforcement personnel with appropriate expertise will produce a complete forensic image, if possible, of the DIGITAL MEDIA listed in Attachment A to this Affidavit. In addition, appropriately trained personnel may search for and attempt to recover deleted, hidden, or encrypted data to determine whether the data fall within the list of items in Attachment B. In order to search fully for these items, law enforcement personnel may then examine all of the data contained in the forensic image/s and/or on the DIGITAL MEDIA to view their precise contents and determine whether the data fall within the list of items in Attachment B.
- b. The search techniques that will be used will be only those methodologies, techniques and protocols as may reasonably be expected to find, identify, segregate and/or duplicate the items authorized to be seized pursuant to Attachment B to

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this Affidavit. In this particular case, the government anticipates the use of a "hash value" library to exclude normal operating system files that do not need to be searched, which will further facilitate the search for items described in Attachment B. Further, the government anticipates the use of hash sets and known file filters to assist the digital forensics examiners/agents in identifying known and or suspected child pornography image files. Use of these tools will allow for the identification of evidentiary files but also assist in the filtering of normal system files that would have no bearing on the case.

c. If, after conducting its examination, law enforcement personnel

- determine that any of the DIGITAL MEDIA listed in Attachment A are an instrumentality of the criminal offenses referenced above, the government may retain that device during the pendency of the case as necessary to, among other things, preserve the instrumentality evidence for trial, ensure the chain of custody, and litigate the issue of forfeiture. If law enforcement personnel determine that a device was not an instrumentality of the criminal offenses referenced above, it shall be returned to the person/entity from whom it was seized within 90 days of the issuance of the warrant, unless the government seeks and obtains authorization from the court for its retention.
- d. Unless the government seeks an additional order of authorization from any Magistrate Judge in the District, the government will return any digital device that has been forensically copied, that is not an instrumentality of the crime, and that may be lawfully possessed by the person/entity from whom it was seized, to the person/entity from whom it was seized within 90 days of seizure.

VIII. INSTRUMENTALITIES

41. Based on the information in this Affidavit, I also believe that the DIGITAL MEDIA listed in Attachment A are instrumentalities of crime and constitute the means by which violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2251(a), Production of Child Pornography, 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2), Receipt or Distribution of Child Pornography, and 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(B), Possession of Child Pornography, have been committed. Therefore, I believe that in addition to seizing the DIGITAL MEDIA listed in Attachment A to conduct a search of

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ATTACHMENT B ITEMS TO BE SEARCHED FOR

On the DIGITAL MEDIA listed in Attachment A, the following records, documents, files, or materials that constitute evidence, instrumentalities, or fruits of violations of 18 U.S.C. § 2251(a), Production of Child Pornography, 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(2), Receipt or Distribution of Child Pornography, and 18 U.S.C. § 2252(a)(4)(B), Possession of Child Pornography:

- 1. Any visual depiction of minor(s) engaged in sexually explicit conduct, in any format or media;
- 2. E-mail, and other correspondence identifying persons transmitting child pornography, or containing communications with other individuals regarding the sexual abuse of minors or the production of visual depictions of minor(s) engaged in sexually explicit conduct, or evidencing the transmission of child pornography, through interstate or foreign commerce, including by mail or by computer;
- 3. All electronically-stored invoices, purchase agreements, catalogs, canceled checks, money order receipts, credit card statements or other documents pertaining to the transportation or purchasing of images of minors engaged in sexually explicit conduct;
- Any and all electronically-stored address books, names, lists of names, telephone numbers, and addresses of individuals engaged in the transfer, exchange, or sale of child pornography;
- 5. Any and all electronically-stored address books, names, lists of names, telephone numbers, and addresses of minors;
- 6. Any and all electronically-stored communications, chats, blogs, and any other records reflecting personal contact or other activities with minors, including nonpornographic visual depictions of minors;
- 7. Digital evidence of who used, owned or controlled any seized digital device(s) at the time the things described in this warrant were created, edited, or deleted,